

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 10

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

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Editors and Proprietors.

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From The Crisis.

THE LAST GIFT.

"The picture of our Willie, just as he was when he died, is a precious thing to me. I have it on my wall, and I look at it every day. It reminds me of his sweet face, and of his gentle voice. I wish I could see him again, and hear him say those words that were his last gift to me."

No farewell, to us, was granted—But his picture came in lieu. A letter, too, he left behind, which he had written to me. It was his last gift to me, and I treasure it as I treasure his picture. It tells me of his life, and of his death, and of his love for me. It is a precious thing, and I will keep it as long as I live.

Then, a season of expectation, Sadly waiting day by day, For a letter from our Willie. But he never wrote again. His picture still hangs on the wall, and I look at it every day. It reminds me of his sweet face, and of his gentle voice. I wish I could see him again, and hear him say those words that were his last gift to me.

Hundreds there are dying daily—Hundreds, thousands, have been slain, And infinite wisdom only Can compute the weight of pain. Happy once, and then away—But, the reason of the people, Has been strangely overthrown.

We are dying—as a nation: God of nations, hear our cry! Let the crash, and din of battle, Call thy city from on high. Let thy hand of intervention, Give us peace, and let us live. Let the trembling ship, called Union, Prove to be a hopeless wreck.

REACTION AMONG THE GERMANS.—The New York Sun says: "A tremendous reaction among the German people, as lately constituted, seems to be in progress throughout the entire German population of the Northwest. In Iowa the Democrats are looking for thousands of German voters where they never had them before, and in Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan and even Ohio, the change of sentiment is astonishing."

And why not? Have not the pledges of the Republican party been broken in every respect? Has not the party of leading members of it, brought negroes from the south to take the places of German laborers? Have not members of the party declared that negroes are more valuable than white foreign-born citizens? All these things are now known to the Germans of the above states and Illinois, and they see the folly of a sectional organization in this country. It not only injures the black man—but makes a slave of the white laborer. The loudest mouthed Republicans are now working negroes in Illinois just as southern master works them. Germans can see these things as well as anybody, and are becoming disgusted with the hypocrisy of the Republican party, and, of course, will vote with the Democrats, who have always sustained their rights under all circumstances. If it were not for the Democratic party the proscription of Republican Massachusetts would be enacted against all foreigners in every state in the United States. Why should not the Germans and Irish vote with the Democrats, who have always vindicated their cause and sustained their rights?—Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.

REMARKABLE PETRIFICATION.—The Panama Bulletin tells this curious story: "It will be recalled that about four years ago, Mrs. Kearney, wife of the late Mr. J. S. Kearney, died in this city. Her husband, at that time, being a merchant in A-puwall, had a fine coffin made, in which she was placed, and also a quantity of alcohol, the whole then imbedded in charcoal in a still larger coffin, for the purpose of preserving her, as it was her husband's intention of having her remains sent to England; but, shortly afterward he took sick himself and died, as also his child. The body then remained in the cemetery undisturbed, until, a short time ago, instructions were received from her relations in England to have the body exhumed and interred in the cathedral. On opening the coffin it was found to be petrified and perfectly marble-like, but strange to say, as quick as the air got to the body it changed to a light copper color."

Abolition devotion to negro exaltation was illustrated at a Fourth of July celebration in Denmark, Iowa. A reverend gentleman introduced a negro upon the stand as a gentleman from Virginia, the cotton-picking of Washington. Report says that several white females kissed the negro, to the delight of Abolitionism, no doubt. The Israelites once chose a golden calf to worship; Abolitionism seeks a greasy negro. The Israelites received punishment for their sins, and if this country shall be punished for the depravity of Abolitionism, our misfortunes have but just commenced.

An Irishman, in Manchester, N. H., recently put four thousand dollars in gold down in the ground in his cellar, but when he went to dig it up it was gone. It is supposed to have come up in the last heavy rise of gold.

OUR LIDA;

Or, the Mock Marriage.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Gilbert was standing that night in the little parlor of his bride's dwelling. It was a lovely evening—every thing was drenched with a flood of pearly moonlight, and a dew lay like rain drops among the crimson flowers, which shed a rich fragrance from the honey suckle vine. She was by his side, his arm had been round her waist, and but a few moments before his eyes had been bent with tender and affectionate earnestness on her face; but now his arms were folded, and he looked almost sternly upon her.

"Do you really desire it, Louis?" he said, in a deep constrained voice; "would you ever respect me again, if I could do so unmanly, so cruel an act?"

"I will never love you again, if you do not," was the prompt reply.

An expression almost of disgust swept over the young man's face, and his lips trembled as he spoke. "Tell me, have you been to Miss Smith's room, to-day?" he inquired.

"Yes—I was just there at sunset. But why do you ask?"

"No matter! Have you thought this all over? Are you resolved to deceive this poor girl?"

"Absolute!"

"And are you willing that I devote myself to win her affections?"

"They are already given without the trouble of asking."

Gilbert's brow contracted in the moonlight, and the world unworldly was smothered between his compressed lips.

"And you will assist me—will tell me that you resign all claims of my hand—in the household and property? he asked, with a slight and bitter emphasis on the last words."

She did not remark it, but answered eagerly: "Yes—yes, I will do my part to perfection. How mortifying the truth will be, when she thinks herself Mrs. Gilbert, and finds that it is all a joke!"

"But think of the shock it will give her pride and delicacy!"

"Add refinement—prayer, add refinement!" said the young girl, scornfully, "pride, delicacy and refinement, are such common attributes to the daughters of washerwomen."

"You are only doing this to annoy me," said the young man; "so good night; you will throw off the cruel wish before morning."

"Shall I?" replied the girl, with a low bend of the head.

Gilbert turned away, and, taking up his hat, was about to leave the house, but she laid her hand upon his arm, and looked smilingly in his face.

"They tell me the house is finished—will you take me to look at it in the morning?"

"If you desire it," was the cold and abstract reply.

"Well, I shall be ready at ten; good night!" and gently kissing her hand, the young creature glided into the house.

a storm of fragrant leaves fell like snow flakes all over the rich old easy chairs and moss like carpet which decorated the room. On a curious little table, with legs twisted and carved like a knot of serpents, lay a guitar, with an azure ribbon just attached, crowded with neatly bound volumes, stood opposite the bay window, and a little French work-table, perfectly new, occupied a corner close by.

Miss Warner flung herself on a seat, and taking up the guitar, began to trill with the strings, as she turned with an unpleasant smile towards Lida.

"How would you like such a room as this for your own?" she said.

"Me?" said Lida, faintly; "I never dreamt of living in such a place as this."

"But you can live here if you like," replied the milliner.

"My mother was well off once, and she would not let me live out, for any thing," said the apprentice; "she could only think that Miss Warner wished to engage her for 'help,' when she would take possession of the household; besides, I am not strong enough for very hard work."

"Oh, we don't mean that," replied the milliner; "Mr. Gilbert wants a wife, and as this lady here has taken a fancy that he likes you rather better than he does her, she is willing that he makes you mistress of this household instead of herself."

"Don't say so—it is cruel to joke in this manner!" said the bewildered girl, turning very pale. "I am sure that Mr. Gilbert never thought of me!" Lida spoke hastily, but in a faint voice, and she had a look of troubled doubt in her eyes, as she almost hoped they would contradict her.

But she does think of you—the told me so last night!" said Miss Warner, "and if I am willing to give him up what harm can come of it?"

"And could you give him up?" said Lida, clasping her small hands, with an energy which bespoke her astonishment, that one could resign, of her free will, a being so perfect."

"Oh, Mr. Gilbert is not the only agreeable man on earth," replied the young lady, removing the azure ribbon from her neck, and laying down the guitar. "I am perfectly willing to resign him any moment—so prepare for the wedding, to-morrow, if you like."

As she spoke, Miss Warner and her companion glided from the room. Lida had no power to follow; she was confused and strengthless, a mist came over her sight, and sinking to a seat, she covered her face with both hands, and remained in a state of mental bewilderment, almost unconscious of the solitude which surrounded her.

Miss Warner and the milliner met Gilbert in the hall, and both were laughing as they moved towards him.

"We have baked the ice for you," said Miss Warner; "she is in the little room yonder, until prepared for proposal."

"And you are really determined to carry this hoax to an end?" inquired the lawyer, gravely.

"Oh, by all means," was the reply—"it really was ridiculous—the idea of her believing us. I wish you could have seen her cast those doubts and wonder how I could give you up. Go—go! before she takes it into her head to follow us. But I say, Gilbert, do move that horrid little table with the twisted legs—it's such a fright!"

"It was my mother's," replied the lawyer, quietly.

"Well, well, it can be put in the garret, and kept quite safe. But go along—your lady love is waiting."

Mr. Gilbert stood motionless in the hall till his affianced bride and her companion disappeared among the oaks—he then turned with a calm face and resolute step toward the little room where Lida had been left. She was sitting in the easy chair, sobbing like a child, and tears were breaking, like half-congealed jewels, through the slender fingers that concealed her face.

Gilbert approached with a noiseless tread, and gently taking one of the hands from her face, pressed it to his lips. She started up, and tried to conceal the tears with the remaining hand, while her brow, and face, and neck were drenched with crimson.

His voice was strangely tender and musical for the cruel plot he was acting.

"But we have just been thinking who can be found to play the minister," said Miss Warner.

"Here is a dilemma," chimed the milliner. "Not in the least," replied Gilbert. "I have thought of that already. My friend Morris, who graduated with me at Yale, last year, is just the man. He looks as much like a parson as if bred to the cloth—I will ride to town in the morning and let him in to your frolic."

"There, now all is arranged. We must give her a wedding dress, Gilbert, and that will console her for your loss," said Miss Warner.

"They walked toward the house, and found Lida standing in the hall. She advanced to the milliner as she came in.

"I am not well enough to work this afternoon—can I go home?"

"Oh, certainly!" We cannot expect you to think of a trade, now," said the milliner, casting a glance of sly ridicule at Miss Warner. "Mr. Gilbert, of course, will see you home."

The blood burned in Lida's cheek, but she replied with quiet dignity, that she wished to see her mother alone.

"Then she is not washing, to-day?" inquired the milliner, with another covert look at Gilbert and his companion.

Lida could not understand the low malice of the question, so she answered, quietly, that her mother was at home; and left the party, when they went toward the milliner's room.

The next morning the washerwoman was at our house very early—she wished to consult with those who had been kind friends to her, regarding the strange proposal which her daughter had received. Mr. Gilbert had been at her house the night before, she said, and every thing was settled for a wedding on the next evening but one. Of course, no opinion could be given after affairs had gone so far—consenting that the children might come to see Lida on her wedding day, our mother allowed the kind woman to depart, without expressing any of the misgivings that beset her own mind.

Mr. Gilbert drove by our house during the afternoon, and took the New Haven road. The second day from that we were permitted to visit the washerwoman's house behind Castle rock.

It was a bright day, and the little house looked neat and cheerful, as we approached it through a foot path cut across a meadow, golden with butter cups and mottled lilies.

Lida was gathering flowers from a little yard which surrounded the only door in her dwelling, and in a few moments we were as busy as herself gathering daisies from the meadow, and wild honey suckles from the rocks which were brought down in armfuls and heaped on the door-step, ready for use.

Before sunset the widow's house might have been mistaken for a sylvan lodge, it was so fragrant with blossoms. The whole dwelling contained but three apartments, a kitchen and two small sleeping rooms—but these were as neat as human hands could make them. The pine floors and splint chairs were scoured white as it was possible for wood to become—The little girl fashioning looking glasses were crowned with asparagus branches, where the red berries hung thick and bright as coral drops, along the delicate green spray—the scant window curtains of coarse but snow white muslin, were festooned with wild blossoms and ground pine, woven together—while that in the spare bed-room was looped up by a single wreath of wild roses and sweet briar, which filled the windows with a delicious fragrance. On the little table, in this apartment, stood a japan waiter, with a decanter of wine in the middle, surrounded by slender wine glasses, and a fine napkin was spread over a loaf of cake close by. A dress of the palest muslin lay upon a counterpane of old fashioned daintiness, that covered the bed like a sheet of snow.

We stood by while the old woman arranged her child for the bridal, and wondered why her hands trembled so, and why tears should fill our Lida's eyes so constantly, when she observed her mother's agitation.

It was scarcely dark when we saw a party of two ladies, and as many gentlemen, coming along the foot-path toward the house. The washerwoman closed the bed-room door, and went out to receive her guests, leaving us with the bride. How beautiful and pure she looked in the simple dress, that had exhausted all the money which her mother had hoarded for winter, in the purchase. The black hair, which she usually wore twisted in one heavy cover over her head, was now divided into three or four braids, and knotted together on one side, just back of the ear, by a single white rose. Another but, with the blush leaves just bursting asunder, lay within the folds of sheer muslin that covered her bosom. When she placed it there, Lida's cheek grew pale, and her hands began to tremble, for that moment she heard Gilbert's step in the next room.

It was instantly drowned by the voice of Miss Warner and the milliner, both in high and cheerful conversation. That sound only caused our friend to tremble the more. But when her mother came into the room, folded her in a kind embrace, and led her toward the young man, who came forward to receive her, a soft blush broke over her cheek, and her fingers wove themselves in his, confidently, as if she had nothing to fear then, yet could not help trembling all the time.

"Be kind to my child," said the washerwoman; "when I was married to her father, he was prosperous, happy, and I proud as you are. He died and left us in poverty. His child has never heard a harsh word from this humble roof—be gentle to her, as I have been."

The old woman sat down, and bending her head, began to smooth the folds of her faded silk dress, and thus tried to conceal the tears that her own words had unlocked.

Gilbert did not answer, but his cheek turned a shade paler, and he bent his eyes almost sternly on the two females who had urged him into his present embarrassing position.

The student arose. He had been wisely chosen by the plotters, for never was clerical dignity more thoroughly put on. He looked serious and earnest enough to have deceived more suspicious persons than Lida and her honest mother. He pronounced the

ceremony with impressive solemnity—so impressive that Miss Warner and her companion could hardly suppress their laughter at his successful acting.

The young couple sat down. Lida, pale, confused and trembling—but Gilbert sat motionless, and his eyes bent steadily on the two females who stood near the door. They were whispering together. Miss Warner seemed striving to suppress her inclination to mirth till the proper time, and a slight giggle now and then broke from the milliner at the exquisite success of their joke.

The washerwoman arose and brought forth the tray of cake and wine. Lida could not taste a drop, but she touched her lips to the glass, while Gilbert drained his to the bottom. The milliner was compelled to set her wine on the table, to conceal the laughter that shook her hand—while Miss Warner gracefully drank to the bride.

"And now," said the young lady, setting down her glass, and dusting the crumbs of cake from her white gloves, "as our amusement is over for the evening, we will return home, if you are ready, Mr. Gilbert."

Lida lifted her eyes almost in terror to the man whom she believed to be her husband, while the washerwoman arose from her seat and looked Miss Warner keenly in her face.

"You need not look at me so voraciously, good woman," said the unforgiving girl—"if I have lent Mr. Gilbert to Miss Lida here, it was for our mutual amusement—but play cannot last forever, and as it is getting dark we must go home."

"Very much delighted with our little party," chimed in Miss Smith—"if you ever get up a wedding in earnest, this would be a delicate pattern. I trust the bride will not feel so exalted that she cannot come to her work in the morning."

The washerwoman was deadly pale—she lifted her hand as if to enforce silence on the flippant mockery with which she was insulted, and stepping a pace forward, was about to address the man who had violated the peace of her home—but Lida had risen to her feet, and in trying to reach her mother, staggered, and would have fallen, but Gilbert reached forth his arm, and drawing her to his bosom, kissed her forehead and her pale lips, while he trembled from head to foot.

"What means this?" exclaimed Miss Warner, grasping his arm in passionate amazement—"what means this, sir, in my presence?"

"It means," said Gilbert, who lifted his head, and looked firmly around, "it means that she is my wife, my own beloved and wedded wife, before God and in the sight of man. Weak, wicked girl—did you believe me so base—so utterly devoid of all manhood, that I could lend myself to a plot so atrocious? I loved you, Louisa—at least I thought so—and when I was flung into the dangerous society of a creature so good and lovely as this young girl, who is my wife, I felt that your fears were well founded, that my allegiance to yourself was in danger. I consented, as an honorable man should to see her no more. You were not satisfied with this submission to a just demand—but would have made me a villain—and after that would have married the dastard for the sake of his property and the household!"

Before the last words were fairly uttered, Miss Warner had fallen to the floor in violent hysterics, and some two hours after she undertook rather an unpleasant walk home through the camp grass, between the crest fallen milliner and the young clergyman.

The next day she had the satisfaction of seeing Gilbert drive towards the homestead in a barouche which had been purchased for another occasion, and in the back seat was the washerwoman, in a new straw bonnet, and that identical red cloak—by her side sat our Lida, looking as pretty as snow-drop, a sight of which made the village aristocrat rather out of countenance of the mock marriage, but we were perfectly satisfied—true we were obliged to look out for new help—but the homestead gained a capital house-keeper in the washerwoman, and the most lovely, joyous, and warm hearted little mistress you ever saw, when it received "OUR LIDA."

A PROMISE FULFILLED.—On the 23d day of February 1861, the New York Tribune published the following editorially:

"Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we shall do our best to forward their views."

For months past the Tribune has been doing its best to forward the views of the rebels. The rebels have no brigade in their service so valuable to them as the New York Tribune and its Abolition echoes.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

That is true. The Tribune has done more damage to the cause of the restoration of the Union than any brigade in all Secession; and others of its stripe have done damage in proportion to their influence. And these disunion organs claim to be the only truly Union advocates in the land—to belong to the only Union party in the country. How the world is given to lying!—Clermont (O.) Sun.

NEW ENGLAND'S QUOTA.—It is going to be about as we have anticipated with New England generally and Massachusetts particularly. She generally, and Massachusetts particularly, had a very long finger in the troubles which produced the war. Her voice generally, and that of Massachusetts particularly, was loudly for war before the war commenced. In those quarters there was a hearty response to the declaration of a brutal Western Senator that "the Union would not be worth a rush without a blood-letting." But New England generally, and Massachusetts particularly, have not let much blood.

They have at no time had their quota of troops in the war, and now listen to what we hear. Says the Boston Courier: "In our judgement, there is no reason whatever to think that a third part of the quota of Massachusetts, or of any part of New England, can be obtained without a draft." This can be obtained without a draft. This is with respect to the last call of the President for troops. It will afford us the highest gratification to see the draft go into operation in New England, and particularly in Massachusetts.—Chicago Times.

A Western girl, after giving her lover a hearty smack, exclaimed, "Dog my oats if you ain't taken a little rye, old hoss."

Mrs. Partington says "it is a triumphant and confederate shame for the Cabinet people at Washington to permit our men of war on the Potomac to bug that Mary Land Shore so much."

ON WOMAN. Nature impartial in her ends, When she made man the strongest, In justice, then, to make amends, Made woman's tongue the longest.

The following epitaph, found on a tombstone in Oxford, New Hampshire, may not be superlatively ludicrous, but it certainly is "some."

"To all my friends I bid adieu, A more sudden death you never knew, As I was leading the old mare to drink, She kicked and killed me quicker'n a wink."

When Dr. H— and Lawyer A— were walking arm in arm, a wag observed to a friend: "Those two are just equal to one high-warman."

"Why?" asked the other. "Because," replied the wag, "it is a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life."

A lady was requested by a bachelor who was somewhat advanced in years to take a seat on his lap while in a crowded sleigh. "No, I thank you," said she, "I am afraid such an old seat would break down with me."

A windy orator, after a lengthy effort, stopped for a drink of water. "I rise," said Bloss, "to a point of order." Everybody stared, in wonder, what the point of order was.

"What is it?" said the speaker. "I think, sir," said Bloss, "it is out or order for a windmill to go by water."

Children are inquisitive bodies—for instance: "What does *clever* mean, father?" "It means to unite together."

"Does John unite wool when he cleaves it?" "Well, well, it means to separate."

"Well, father, does a man separate from his wife when he cleaves to her?" "Hem, hem, don't ask so many foolish questions, child!"

"Do you keep nails here?" asked a sleepy-looking lad, walking into hardware store, the other day.

"Yes," replied the gentlemanly proprietor. "We keep all kinds of nails; what kind will you have, Sir, and how many?"

"Well," said the boy, sliding toward the door, "I'll take a pound of finger nails and about a pound and half of toe nails."

The following reply to that everlasting inquiry—"How do you do?" was made by an original, the other day:—"Rather slim, thank'ee; I've got the rheumatism in one leg, and a white swelling on 't'other knee, besides having a little touch of the dysentery, and I ain't very well myself neither."

A lawyer and a doctor were discussing the antiquity of their respective professions, and each cited authority to prove his the most ancient. "Mine," said the disciple of Lycurgus, "commenced almost with the world's era. Cain slew his brother Abel, and that was a criminal case in law." "True," rejoined the Eccelesiast, "but my profession is coeval with the creation itself. Old Mother Eve was made out of a rib taken from Adam's side, and that was a surgical operation!"—The lawyer dropped his green bag.

Said old Mrs. Philanthropy, the other day, addressing a precocious urchin in the street with a wardrobe remarkable for its ventilating advantages, "Babby, why don't you go home and have your mother sew up that awful hole in your trousers?" "Oh, you git out, old 'oman," was the respectful reply, "our folks is economizing, and a hole will last longer than a patch any day." The old lady's honest sympathy was wasted, while the youngster beat a retreat round the corner.

An Irishman used to come home often drunk, and once when he was watering his horse, his wife said to him, "Now, Paddy, isn't that baste an example to ye? Don't you see he laves off when he has had enough, the exact! He's the most sensible baste of the two." "Oh, it's very well to discourse like that, Biddy," cried Paddy, "but if there was another horse at the other side of the trough to say, 'There's your health, me old boy,' would he stop till he drank the whole trough, think ye?"

We have heard of a good many enthusiastic lovers in our time, but we think that Mr. Toons takes 'em all down. "If I could be dyed black," he said, to Captain Cuttle, "and make Miss Dombey's slave, I should consider it a compliment; or, if at the sacrifice of all my property, I could get transmigrated into her dog, I should be so perfectly happy, I never would stop wagging my tail." There's devotion as is devotion! What's taking arsenic to a man with such feelings?

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
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Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - AUGUST, 21

The Governor's Resignation.
Since the commencement of the civil war there has been no harmony existing between the Executive and the Legislative branch of the State Government, and Gov. Magoffin knowing such to be the case, finally agreed to resign his office, provided the resignation of Speaker Fisk should accompany his; also, that James F. Robinson should be elected Speaker of the Senate. Speaker Fisk, at once resigned and Mr. Robinson was unanimously elected Speaker. Now that we have another Governor, we presume there will be no longer a necessity for the Military Board, as there is considerable doubt as to its constitutionality. The following is the Governor's communication announcing his resignation:

Executive Department,
August 16th, 1862.
To the Senate and House of Representatives:
Having felt for a long time that there did not exist between myself, and a large majority of the Legislature, that unanimity of sentiment and opinion, as to the true policy of the State, so important in the present crisis, I have felt it to be my duty to aid, by every means in my power, to promote domestic harmony, and to endeavor to prevent that most dreadful of all calamities, intestine strife and civil war among the people of Kentucky, and at the same time to protect, as far as possible, the rights and liberties of the minority, who differed, in their political views, from the majority of the Legislature. Knowing that in my position as Governor I was unable either to avert or to control any attempted usurpation of unauthorized authority, I expressed my willingness, some days ago, when written to by a distinguished member of the dominant party, to resign my present position, and which correspondence is herewith submitted, if assurance would be given that all efforts would be made to secure to the people the great ends so much desired, and a gentleman selected to fill my position whose record and history would afford a guarantee that these objects would be effected, or so far as practicable be secured. The action of the Legislature to-day in the selection of the distinguished Senator from Scott county, has given me a satisfactory assurance that all will be done to protect and secure the minority in their rights under the constitution, and to all the people of Kentucky their rights of life, liberty and property, to protect which governments were instituted among men. Feeling assured, from that act, and the individual assurance of many of the distinguished members of the dominant party in the Legislature, that the ends I so earnestly seek to attain will be carried out, I hereby resign my position as Governor of Kentucky, to take effect on Monday next, August the 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and I now tender to my distinguished and very able successor my best wishes for the success of his administration, in the hope he will be more successful than I have been in protecting all classes of the citizens of my native and still dearly beloved State, in their rights under the constitution and laws to which I have faithfully endeavored to adhere, and in promoting the general welfare.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

The exchange of prisoners is still progressing through Adjutant General Thomas. It is now confined to officers.

Col. Corcoran has been commissioned Brigadier General, by the President, to date from July 1, 1861, the day he was captured.

Dr. Edson B. Olds, a well-known citizen of Lancaster, Ohio, was arrested on last Wednesday night and taken to Fort Lafayette.

It is officially stated that Michigan's quota under the first call for volunteers is full.

The Quincy (Ill.) Whig denies, upon the authority of Major Stone, a fellow prisoner with Gen. Prentiss, the report that Prentiss was horsewhipped by a rebel at Atlanta, Ga. It was a mischievous and silly story.

The order of the Secretary of War prohibiting men from leaving the country seems to have put a stop to skedaddling to escape the draft.

A special to the Chicago Times, from Memphis, Aug. 13th, repeats the statement in regard to the capture of a Federal force of 8,000, at the Cumberland Gap, on the 7th.

Wendell Phillips is preaching a crusade against the enlistment called for by the government. Prentiss says that "if that base traitor is not to go to Fort Warren, that establishment can hardly be worth keeping up."

At the time of consummating the recent arrangement for the exchange of prisoners there were in the various military prisons and depots, about twenty thousand rebel prisoners of war.

Persons wishing to keep posted in the proceedings of the Legislature and our State affairs, should subscribe at once for the "Daily Yeoman," so that their subscription may commence with the session. The Yeoman will be issued, Weekly and Daily—containing full and accurate reports of the legislative proceedings of the preceding week and day, in addition to the latest news by telegraph and otherwise.

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Daily Session, per month, - - 6

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs in Virginia appear to be of a stirring nature, and it would not surprise us any day to hear of a decisive battle, at least so far as that State is concerned. It is now certain that Gen. McClellan has made a successful and masterly evacuation from his precarious position on James River. The telegraph informs us that his army had arrived safe at Williamsburg, on last Monday, and will in all probability be united with Pope's, forming a solid body of 150,000 men. It appears to be Halleck's plan to mass the whole army in Virginia, between Richmond and Washington so as to prevent any movements the rebels may have in view to make an advance towards Washington. Pope holds Rapidan, and has the extreme right of the new line. Burnside, at Fredericksburg, holds the center, and McClellan, when he gets in position, will have the left. Once the whole army is in position, it may be able to resist an advance until the new levies which are now pouring into Washington, arrive.

For some time past we have been entertained with different accounts of the progress of the war in the South-west. We were told one day that the Arkansas had been destroyed, and the next that she was not, but, on the contrary, had destroyed a portion of Federal fleet. Then Baton Rouge had been taken by the rebels, and then again they had sustained a repulse. The news on Monday afternoon settled both of these questions. The Arkansas ram has been destroyed, and Breckinridge has sustained a repulse at Baton Rouge.

We learn from the Memphis Appeal that an engagement took place, on the 15th inst., on White river, near Clarendon, between the division of Gen. Hovey, consisting of six regiments of infantry and eight regiments of cavalry, and a part of Hindman's force which had been sent forward from Little Rock to check the advance of the Union army. The battle raged some time with destructive results; how many fell in the engagement we have not been informed; the contest ended by the defeat and rout of Hindman's men, and the capture of 700 prisoners.

The telegraph advises us of the advance of 3,000 rebel cavalry at Richmond, Kentucky, twenty-five miles from Lexington. These are reported to be the advance of the larger force at London and Somerset. They are gathering supplies from the well filled barns of that section of the State. They are also in force in other quarters, but the military authorities of Louisville forbid the publication of their whereabouts. We have no knowledge of the force sent to meet them.

Late dispatches from Missouri state that the guerrilla hands of both Porter and Poin-dexter have been effectually broken up and dispersed. At one time Porter had 3,000 or 4,000 men under his command.

A private correspondent, from London, to the New York Tribune, states that Mr. Sill-doll has arrived in that city, and already had several interviews with Mr. Mason, for the purpose of deciding what was the last step to take to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late no object of great indifference to the English Cabinet. It is said the two rebels have agreed to address a note to all the European Cabinets, demanding a recognition of the Southern Confederacy—not in the name of an abstract principle of rights; not even in virtue of its manliness in maintaining its independence, but in the name of their legally asserted rights of the rights upon which foreign nations have acted toward countries situated as the South is at the present time.

The fall races over the Louisville (Woodlawn) Course will commence on the 20th of October, and the 26th will be the running race day, which will be of unusual interest. The Journal says the stakes are very large, and there are more horses in training in Kentucky at the present time than at any former period.

A dispatch was received Monday morning by Mayor Hatch, of Cincinnati, to the effect that the rebel Generals Marshall and Heath, were marching on the town of Louisiana, on the Kentucky and Virginia border, with a force of about twelve thousand men. Immediate assistance was required.

The soldiers complain of the withdrawal of the regimental bands. The music was a great relief to the monotony of camp life. A soldier says: "It would have been better had our Congressmen cut down their own salaries a little, and left the soldier his music."

In retaliation for the killing of Gen. McCook, his men hung seventeen guerrillas and devastated the country.

Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox, Lt. Col. Brown and Maj. Rogers have all reached Fortress Monroe.

We learn from Lexington that on Wednesday last Rev. S. L. Helm, of the Baptist church, was arrested in that city by military authorities and taken to Louisville.

The news from Europe represents the crops as being deficient this season. Too much rain has been experienced, and too little warm dry summer weather. The harvests of England, Southern France and Portugal will not reach a fair average.

Capt. Alex. H. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, the President's wife, was killed at Baton Rouge. He has been in the Rebel army from the commencement of the war.

This is the second brother of Mrs. Lincoln who has been killed while fighting in the rebel cause. The other one was killed at Shiloh.

Message of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky.

We make the following extracts from the message of Gov. Magoffin to the General Assembly at the called session, August, 1862:
To the Senate and House of Representatives:
Most cheerfully have I concurred you in extraordinary session, upon the earnest appeal of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and other distinguished members of both branches of the Legislature, who thought themselves justified by the alarming condition of the State, in taking the responsibility of making the request in behalf of the absent members of the General Assembly. Divided and distracted as we are, with almost every neighborhood threatened with civil strife, with dangerous combinations of bad men, forming in different sections of the State, to frighten, rob, and, if need be, to murder the good citizens of the Commonwealth; with lawless hands of desperate men, who have nothing to lose, headed by daring and reckless leaders, already roaming over the country, plundering indiscriminately at will the men of property, influence and position, followed by the daring, dashing and successful adventure and invasion of the State by Col. John Morgan, at the head of a large cavalry force, which forcibly seized and carried away a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Government and private citizens; with all this, condemned by law-abiding men, staring us in the face; with numerous appeals made to me by the people, as Governor of the State, to protect them in the peaceful enjoyment of their property, their liberties and their rights under the Constitution, and totally without the means or the power to keep the peace, to protect them or to enforce the laws, with my persistent and unavailing efforts to organize the militia of the State under the late law, growing out of the divided sentiment of our people, their distrust of each other, and a conflict of authority with the Military Board, they claiming they had the paramount authority over the arsenal, arms, munitions of war, &c., under the old law, and I claiming it under the new one, which, according to my construction, reinstated me in the authority which I had under the Constitution, and of which I had been deprived by a previous Legislature; with no power to organize the militia myself; with none in the Military Board; threatened with invasion and anarchy; I not unwillingly yielded to the request to call you together, so that you can determine by an amendment of the law, or the passage of a new one, the extent of the authority you intended to grant, and provide for the defense and protection of the people of the Commonwealth.

Your attention is called to the following statement of the finances of the State, furnished by the Auditor:
Total in Treasury 31st July, 1862 \$423,385 04
Of this belongs to:
Revenue \$24,169 74
Sinking Fund proper \$84,419 14
Sinking Fund 12th July 1860 129,267 60
Military Fund 45,998 55
\$423,385 04

I beg leave further, to call your serious attention to another subject in my judgment of the gravest importance to the peace and welfare of the State. It is to the interference by the military with the civil authorities, the arrest of our citizens without authority of law, and their protection in the enjoyment of the right of suffrage, their right to become candidates for and to hold office and enjoy their property as peaceful and law-abiding citizens under the Constitution and Laws. My views upon these subjects are partly embodied in a correspondence, through the Hon. John J. Crittenden, with the Secretary of War, herewith submitted for your consideration; and your attention is called to other letters and petitions also submitted. The policy adopted, it seems to me, is dangerous in the extreme. It must lead to confusion, conflict and anarchy. There is no necessity for it, in my judgment; no law for it. If the State had been placed under martial law, which suspends the civil law, and which is the will of the commander for the time being, there might be claimed some shadow of excuse for it; but Kentucky was not, and is not, under martial law, and I respectfully submit to you whether or not a change of policy in the restoration of the civil authorities in all their force, and the confinement of the military and civil power within their legitimate spheres of action (the military being subordinate to the civil law) will not restore peace within our borders, and give ample protection (as the laws are adequate, or if not amend them) to our people in the enjoyment of their rights. All I ask for those charged with offenses is that the law shall be adhered to enforced. Every citizen has a right to know the reasons of his arrest, the charges preferred against him, and who are his accusers; to have his witnesses summoned, and to have a speedy and fair trial by his peers, and before the proper tribunals. A warrant, under the oath of the person making complaint, must be obtained. The Constitution declares that 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law'; and again, that 'no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the persons to be seized.' All I ask is that the Constitution and laws be conformed to. Under them, if persons have done any thing for which they ought to be punished, have them arrested, the charge preferred against them, and an investigation before the proper tribunals. If found guilty punish them—enforce the laws; if innocent release them. Good policy is always based upon the recognition and protection of the institutions of the States, obedience to law, and upon firmness, magnanimity, and justice. An opposite one will, in my opinion, produce the worst results. In proof of this, we have only to look at the recent action of Congress, on account of which the Southern people have grown desperate, and the Union feeling in the Southern States, and the love of their Government has been almost destroyed. If the same policy is pursued here, and that which was adopted in Missouri is adopted in Kentucky, will it not produce the same results; probably worse? With all due respect to the opinions of others in authority, I think the policy dangerous, unjust, and unwise, and recommend a change in strict conformity to the laws. The persons now imprisoned, and some of those who have been arrested, and have given bonds and taken an oath, declare most solemnly that they know not what charges have been preferred against them; that they have done nothing which should have occasioned their arrest; that in their conversation and action they are Southern Rights or States Rights men, or Democrats, or Whigs, opposed to Secession and to Abolition; that while they are opposed to the policy of the Government, its management, profligacy and corruption, and the measures used to preserve the Constitution, believing that the institutions of each State should be preserved, and that freedom of speech, freedom of the

press and freedom of religion were the great fundamental principles, under the protection of the habeas corpus, was necessary to maintain the liberties of the people, they would not exchange the Government of our fathers, 'the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was,' for any experiment on earth; that they have been loyal to both Federal and State Governments, and challenge investigation into their conduct. That it is their intention to obey the Constitution and laws of Kentucky, and acquiesce in her position chosen by the Legislature, and intend to do so as long as they are citizens of the State; and while they differ with their neighbors and friends only as to the best means of preserving the Union, they have denounced all depredations by marauding bands of lawless men upon their persons and property, and would resist with their guns, invasion of the State by any one. That they disapprove of the invasion by Col. John Morgan, and all other disturbers of its peace, and such I believe to be the feeling, opinion and position of the Southern Rights party—or Democracy—of Kentucky. They desire the old Union, and differ with the party opposed to them in the States, as to the policy and best means of restoring the Government of our fathers. They prefer it, if it can be maintained, to any and all other Governments. They hold it to be their duty to acquiesce and obey the will of the majority, when expressed according to the Constitution and under the forms of law, no matter what their private opinions may be. They desire no change in the established institutions, and I submit it to you, whether they are agitators and rebels, and whether, with these principles and sentiments, they are not entitled to the protection of the majority, the laws, and the Legislature in their persons, property, rights of suffrage, right to run for and hold office, to their property, and in all their constitutional rights.

For myself I have endeavored to do my duty under the Constitution and laws, no matter how much it may have been my misfortune, perhaps, to differ from you, painful as it has been to me—some of my dearest friends belonging to the opposite party. My intentions have been upright and honest in the discharge of my duties under the dictates of my own conscience and judgment. No matter how much I may have differed from you in regard to the best means of preserving the liberties of the people, of transmitting, unimpaired, our institutions, the inheritance of a most glorious ancestry, bequeathed to us with a pledge to transmit it unimpaired to our children, my desire has been none the less ardent, my efforts have been none the less persistent, honest, and constant to effect this object, then your Saratoga and difficulties the most trying, with my motives questioned, and my acts misrepresented; charged, falsely, with conspiracies to force Kentucky out of the Union; assailed by calumny the most unjust, vindictive and relentless; with threats of impeachment, arrest, and even of assassination, without a press to defend me against the charges of enemies, I have never consciously offended. I have calmly looked into the Constitution and laws to ascertain what was my duty, and fearlessly endeavored to faithfully carry out the principles upon which I was elected, and to execute the trust confided to me by a generous constituency. No one can charge me, truthfully, with doing privately any thing inconsistent with my public declarations and course. I stand to day by the principles and position laid down in my Inaugural, in my letter to the editor of the Frankfort Yeoman, and in my messages. What pledge have I disregarded? What law have I failed to execute when I had the power to do it? In what have I attempted to thwart the will of the majority, expressed according to the Constitution and under the forms of law? What word of treason have I uttered? What act have I done to aid the rebellion? What motive could I have to assist in breaking up the Union—the Government of our fathers? In what have I shown that I have not as deep an interest and as great a stake in its preservation? Nearly all the property I own is in Kentucky and the great and growing North-West. Born here, living on the spot baptized and forever consecrated by the blood of my ancestors, are not its memories as sacred, is not its historic fame as dear to me as to any one?

I have firmly, from the first endeavored faithfully to adhere to the Constitution and laws, as expounded by the courts of both State and Nation, and no matter what may be the trying ordeal it may be my lot to encounter, I shall cling the more closely to the position, as this fearful revolution progresses, because, outside of it, we are warned by all the history of other Governments, where liberty was prized and enjoyed, and particularly by the French Revolution, that there can be no safety to life, person, property or liberty—no society and no Government—but all will be confusion, anarchy, bloodshed and ruin. That the violators of law will sooner or later, under their own example, and the precedents they have set, become the victims of their own perjury and tyranny. You have no Government unless it be the Constitution and laws, and Congress cannot abolish slavery in the South by confiscation bills or otherwise, unless it does it by trampling upon the Constitution. If Congress abolishes one it must overthrow the other. You can only stand by your Government by recognizing and maintaining the institution of slavery in the States, unless they choose to abolish it. It is secured as a part of the Union of our fathers, of which the Constitution is the bond, and no military or civil power on earth, save the States where it exists, has the right, although they may have the physical force, to abolish it in defiance of the Constitution. These are my opinions; these are the opinions upon which I was elected to office, and yet I am charged with disloyalty. Is it because I do not believe in the justice, the principle, or the policy of seizing the private property without compensation, and without the process of law, of individuals who are non-combatants, to make restitution to the Government, or to those who differ from them in opinion, who have lost their property? Then I am sustained by what a few years ago was held to be the doctrine of the American people, and I believe of all civilized nations, in a letter on this subject, written by Mr. Marcy, in 1856, then Secretary of War, to the Count de Sarteis, the French Minister, in which he says: "It is a generally reserved rule of modern warfare, so far as at least operations on land are concerned, that the persons and effects of non-combatants are to be respected. The wanton pillage or uncompensated appropriations of individual property, by an army even in possession of an enemy's country, is against the usage of modern warfare. The reasons in favor of the doctrine that private property should be exempted from seizure in the operation of war, are conceded in this enlightened age, so controlling as to

have secured its partial adoption by all civilized nations." Again he says, the principle has "had the emphatic sanction of all enlightened nations in military operations on land." Is it because I have been against a war of subjugation or conquest, or to interfere with the established institutions of the slave States, and believe it can only be justified to restore the rightful authority of the Government, as embodied in the Constitution and laws? Then am I sustained by the position of the President, Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, and Generals-in-chief in the field, by Congress, and by your own chosen position.

Is it because I refused troops to the President, upon what I considered an unauthorized and unconstitutional call of the Secretary of War, or because I issued my proclamation declaring the neutrality of the State, in accordance with the action of the lower branch of the Legislature, or because I believe the Government can not be maintained by force, or against the consent of the governed; that, having been formed by conciliation, compromise and concession, it could only be preserved in the spirit of equality and justice—by affection and confidence? Is it because I am opposed to the action of Congress, in passing bills excluding slavery from the Territories, emancipating them in the District of Columbia, and abolishing slavery by confiscation bills in the Southern States? Then have I been fully sustained by the Legislature of my State, and the people who elected me to the highest office within their gift. In what have I offended so grievously as to justify the Legislature in depriving me of the power given to the Governor of the State by the Constitution for its own preservation, the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the people in the full enjoyment of their rights? Threats are made that I am watched, and am to be held to a terrible accountability. Is it because I recognize no Government but that which is embodied in the Constitution and laws? Allegiance (loyalty) to Government is obedience to constitutional laws. It is because I believe the Federal Government is the creature of the sovereign States of this Union, and can exercise no power except those delegated by them in the Constitution; that I am for a strict construction of the Constitution, and a States Rights man, belonging to the strictest of the straightest sect of Democrats? Is it because I believe the best interests of the people have been always secured in the success of that party, and the only hope of the preservation of Constitutional liberty is to stand by that party now which is "for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," and struggling manfully to restore the unity of the Government upon this basis; has not this been my position all the while since the commencement of this horrid war?

Opposed to Abolition, did I not oppose Secession as a proper remedy for our common grievances, urging united instead of separate action, and that our remedies were inside, not outside, of the Union; that the protection of minorities in all their constitutional rights, as well as majorities, and the institutions of the States, the preservation of the Government of our fathers, was our glorious inheritance, and we ought to redeem our pledges to them by transmitting it unimpaired to our children; have I not shown a due appreciation of it in the efforts I have made to save it? First, in a recommendation of a call of a Convention of all the slave States to unite on guarantees for the free States, and in the mean time to return to Congress and keep the peace and the sword out of Mr. Lincoln's hands, which I thought was the best power to do, giving them time to determine the justice of our demands at the polls; then, when part of the slave States had seceded, for the remainder to meet in Convention and make the same appeal; then to refer the whole matter in controversy by the action of Congress to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decision after the issues were made up was to be a final settlement, and embodied in the Constitution; then for the border free and slave States, which had less to do with bringing on the war, and would suffer most if it continued, to agree upon fair and honorable terms of settlement, and present them in a firm and united appeal for favorable consideration; then for part of them to agree and act as pacificators between the parties; then for Kentucky to act in the same capacity of peace-maker, and now I again urge upon you, as a standing proposition of peace and settlement, the terms of the Crittenden resolution?

I hazard nothing in saying I have been more untiring in my honest efforts to preserve, and have made more propositions to prevent, a dissolution of the Union, and which promised to be successful if they had been adopted in time, than all of my busy, brawling calumniators, who had their vile purposes to serve. My record is before you. Acts speak louder than words; and could I preserve it to-day, and restore the amicable relations between our people at home and in both sections of the country, and stop the war, I would sacrifice position, property, every thing save honor—even life itself. I could make no greater sacrifice than this, and I should think it a small one, indeed, and proudest monument of all human wisdom, to save the greatest, the greatest and noblest of all human Governments, the Constitution—the Union of our fathers, and with it the liberties of the people. May God yet preserve, and bless, and guide us by His wisdom in this great hour, when passion instead of reason seems to guide our action and shape our destinies.

B. MAGOFFIN.
The Cincinnati Times, says: The dispatches in the morning papers relative to the close proximity of the enemy to Lexington, created no excitement whatever in this city. Quite a number affect to regard the whole matter as a hoax, gotten up for recruiting purposes, but we can assure them that the aforementioned report is no hoax, but a painful reality. The directors of the Kentucky Central Railroad received an official dispatch last evening, from Lexington, conveying precisely the same intelligence as that contained in the morning papers, the authenticity of which is beyond a doubt. No steps have as yet been taken, as was done on a former occasion, for the protection of that place, and the next news will probably be that Lexington has been captured, when a number of our peaceably disposed and amiable citizens will roll up their eyes in amazement, and exclaim, "Lord, who would have thought it!"

Wm. Reany informs the Cincinnati Enquirer that he has seven hundred and eleven enlistments to his regiment of Rebel Cavalry.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.
According to order, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Huston, from the committee appointed to inform the Governor elect of the proceedings determined upon in regard to the inauguration, &c., reported that duty performed.

The Senate, accompanied by the retiring Governor and the Governor elect, then appeared within the bar of the House and having taken the seats appropriated to them, The Speaker of the House announced the readiness of the House to proceed, in joint session with the Senate, to the ceremony of inauguration.

The Speaker of the Senate, in reply to the question of the Speaker of the House if he was prepared to take the oath of office as Governor of Kentucky, announced his readiness to proceed.

Whereupon, the constitutional oath of office was administered to Jas. F. Robinson, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, by Jacob Swigert, Esq., Judge of the Franklin county court.

After a brief address from Governor Robinson, the senate retired.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Legislature of Kentucky having the utmost desire to preserve the Union and the Constitution under which a happy nation, look with jealousy and distrust upon any and all acts of all persons which tend to aid and assist the uncalled for and arch rebellion of the Southern people, or to violate duty or obligation to the Constitution. They hold that they owe allegiance to the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and in doing so they in no wise lessen the responsibilities they are under to uphold and sustain the Constitution of the State of Kentucky.

Entertaining the foregoing views:
Resolved, That all persons, South and North, who are advocating by word or act the disruption or secession of the Union of the States, while the war is in progress, should be held to be violators of their duties as citizens, and should be punished by the civil or military law, as either may govern the case.

Resolved, That where there is no obstruction to the enforcement of the civil laws, that the aid of the military ought not to be called in; and in all cases where called in to enforce the laws as against persons not in arms, nor engaged in acting against the authority of the United States or State of Kentucky, the military should be subordinate to the civil authority.

Resolved, That the preservation of civil liberty in Kentucky, and other loyal States, is just as necessary now as before the rebellion, and that preservation depends on a strict observance of the officers of Government, State and national, of the duties and requirements of the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That while we are bound by duty as loyal citizens to give our aid in every regard known to the laws of civilization and Christianity, to put down the infamous and uncalled for rebellion of the Southern people, and to that end we are willing to obey all the laws, rules, and regulations, made by those in power, directing our services both at home and abroad while the rebellion lasts, we have the right to demand of our rulers, for ourselves and our people, a strict observance of the Constitution and the laws on their part, and that they do not violate either in letter or spirit.

Resolved, That our opinion is, and we so here declare it, that all public officers and others in the United States who have been and now are trying to shape the management of this war to the overthrow of State constitutions or State authority, to assume for the Federal Government the control over the property of the people of the institutions of the States, including that of slavery, are enemies to the enforcement of the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That all arrests of persons and seizures and appropriations of property made by military commanders, provost marshals, and other military authorities (when it is not indispensably necessary to put down the rebellion) are wrong in principle, without law to sustain them, and against the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That the arrests and seizures are condemned by the foregoing resolution are calculated to beget hatred instead of love to the Government, to lead to acts of oppression, and the gratification of private spleen and malice without any public good.

Resolved, That while we believe and hold that the Constitution, and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land—and our allegiance is paramount to the Federal and subordinate to the State Constitution—yet the States are sovereign in their sphere, and slavery being a State institution, we cannot agree that the Federal Government shall assume the power to emancipate the slaves of our State.

Resolved, That we proudly hope the talented and enlightened Governor of this Commonwealth, will take such steps, as he may deem proper and right, to protect citizens of Kentucky, and their property, from wrongs and injuries emanating from any quarter whatever; and especially do we hope that he will take immediate steps for the suppression of raids by robber and guerrilla bands from the Southern States.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS,

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY

AND COUNTRY!!

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousands of my own curing, still remaining for select use.
ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, and of unrivaled flavor.
ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.
ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by J. B. & G. J. ALEX. MADDOX.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Caldwell's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 21

Those who receive a copy of the Dollar Weekly Bulletin, and wishing to subscribe will receive it regularly by remitting ONE DOLLAR.

Our terms invariably in advance.

We are informed that recruiting is going forward very satisfactorily, over eight hundred men have already entered Camp in East Maysville.

Madison House.
This well known Hotel, situated on Main between Front and Columbia Streets, Cincinnati, is still growing in popular favor. Its enterprising proprietor, J. W. GARRISON, spares neither pains nor expense to accommodate his transient and permanent guests. Persons visiting the Queen City, are apprized that a sojourn at the Madison House, will be as pleasant as any other Hotel in the City.

Accommodation Line.—The Boston No. 2, Capt. E. S. MORGAN, now running in the trade between this place and Cincinnati. Passengers and shippers will find it to their advantage to remember the Boston, as she will remain in the trade as long as there is sufficient water for navigation. Clerks, Frank Coffin and Marsh Clark, will attend in the office.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This inimitable work, edited by Mrs. S. J. HALE and L. A. GODEY, for September has come to hand, filled with interesting articles, some of which are not to be surpassed for elableness, and high moral tone. It is impossible for us in a brief notice, to speak of its merits in a manner that would be at all equal to its intrinsic value, but merely say to those who may wish to examine its real worth that the Book alone will speak for itself—and by paying \$3 they can get it. We think they will not regret having appropriated this small sum to educational purposes, but their regret will be, that they had not sooner commenced reading so valuable a book, as it has proven to be to the culture of the female mind. Address L. A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTSMOUTH, MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI PACKET.—For the convenience of the Business community, during the low water season, the Forest Rose will run regularly, in place of the Boston, in the above trade.—She is under the command of Commodore McClain, with that prince of clever fellows and quiet and accommodating gentleman, MACPARKER, in the Office. In fact all of her Officers are polite, attentive and prompt in the discharge of their duties, and will do all in their power to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. The Forest Rose deserves the patronage of an appreciative public.

The steamer Jesse K. Roll took down to Memphis on Sunday five hundred conscripted soldiers.

A collision occurred on the Potomac Thursday night, between the steamers West Point and Peabody. The West Point sunk in ten minutes, carrying down with her 73 convalescent soldiers belonging to Burnside's army.

Cassius M. Clay is to be assigned to a very important command west of the Mississippi.

Star-gazers are informed that there is visible in the northern heavens, every clear evening, about nine o'clock, a large comet with a "tremendous" tail. It is not so conspicuous as the last one.

At the last accounts the 16th Kentucky regiment was at Bowling Green, Ky.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Miss McMahan will open a School in the building (formerly occupied for that purpose by the Rev. F. B. Nash), next door to M. A. Hutchins' dwelling, on Third street. She is a young lady of superior attainments, being mistress of the English and French Languages, and has received her diploma from the highest Academy in Ohio, (the Sisters of Notre Dame, Cincinnati), and was examined by Archbishop Purcell, at the close of each Session. She will introduce an entirely new branch of learning for Young Ladies, that of Sewing and Embroidery, which will be included in their studies without extra charge. Wherever this is taught an extra charge of from Ten to Fifteen dollars per Session is made. Children of all denominations are invited; the children of Catholic Parents, will receive a strictly religious education; those who do not wish a religious training, will receive a thorough English Education. She will teach Music to those who desire to take lessons, for less than the usual terms. Her abilities as a Performer on the Piano, Melodion and Organ, are testified to by the best Musicians of Cincinnati. Terms will be very low. Miss McMahan can be seen at M. A. Hutchins' Corner of Third and Limestone Streets.

Maj. Montgomery drove Coffee's band of guerrillas out of Humansville, Mo., Monday night, 11th inst., caught and attacked them Tuesday morning at Stockton, killing and wounding quite a number of them, and putting the balance to flight.

The weather continues cool and pleasant, with some indications of rain. The river is very low, only the smallest class of boats being able to navigate, and they find great difficulty in getting along. Commerce has almost entirely ceased and is certainly confined to the local trade.

On last Friday afternoon, the Steam Flour Mill, in East Maysville, owned by Roberts & Gambrell, caught on fire but the flames were fortunately extinguished before doing any serious damage.

Coroner SCUDDER was called upon last Monday morning, to hold an inquest on the body of a man found in the Ohio river, near the Coal Oil Works. It proved to be that of JOHN FOX, who was drowned last February. His wife identified his shoes, which were the only marks by which he could be recognized. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Mr. R. MEES gives notice, in to-day's paper, that he will commence a Music Class in September next. Those wishing to make advancement in this delightful Science, have now an excellent opportunity. We have heard Mr. MEES perform, and know that he is a good Musician.

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 15th, learns that Mr. Isham, the Memphis correspondent of the Chicago Times, was arrested last night by order of Gen. Grant, for publications false in fact and pernicious in tendency. He will be sent to the penitentiary at Alton, for safe confinement, till the war is over, unless sooner released.

The river at this point is fast approaching low-water mark, and continues to recede slowly.

Col. W. Seawell, U. S. A., has been appointed mustering officer and general superintendent of the recruiting service in Kentucky headquarters at Louisville.

Capt. Carey, of Morgan's Legion, and six or seven privates of his company, who were severely wounded in the fight at Cynthiana, a few weeks ago, have been sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

George P. Webster, of Campbell county, has resigned his seat in the Legislature, to accept the office of Assistant Quartermaster General, and an election to fill the vacancy will be held on the 23d inst.

We return our thanks to Mr. Geo. A. Orr, of the "Union Coal and Oil Company," for late Nashville papers.

PAIDUP ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that our esteemed friend ERASMUS PICKETT, had his leg broken last Friday. He was driving a Threshing Machine, and unfortunately stepped upon some of the machinery, which caused the accident. The fractured limb was dressed by Dr. Adams, and Mr. PICKETT is now doing well.

A very interesting condition of affairs according to the Georgetown Argus, exists in old Brown county, Ohio. It seems that all who condemn the measures of an Abolition Congress, and who are not in favor of emancipating the slaves of the South have been regarded as secessionists, and certain persons have determined that such secessionists shall not live in Ohio. Accordingly certain bullies blackguards have been ranging around the county assailing Democrats and other conservative men, scolding women, and playing the mischief quite generally. The editor of the Argus came in for his share of the abuse, and a visit was made to the home of the Congressman, White, who was at the time engaged in recruiting for John G. Marshall's regiment. It is expected in this way to scare good men from voting in the fall election, and elect a radical in White's place. For one, we say, hurrah for White. He is as good a Union man as lives in the State of Ohio, and it is because of his devotion to the Union, as cemented by the Constitution, that these ultraists denounce him. We hope that his friends will maintain their rights and send him back to Congress.—Maysville Eagle.

REBELS IN ILLINOIS.—We learn from the Charleston (Ill.) Courier that when the news of the guerrilla Morgan's recent exploits reached that place, a gang of torrid ruffians through the streets with impunity, cheering for Morgan, Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. We are informed that a similar scene was enacted in Vandalia. We have received a letter from Union County, stating that the secessionists there have become highly rampant and talk of driving Union men out of the county; also that a Rebel flag was hoisted in one of the towns there recently, and kept flying all day.

A NOTE FROM SAM. HOUSTON, JR.—It appears that a son of Gen. Sam. Houston is a prisoner at Camp Douglas, near Chicago. We find the following note from him in the Chicago Times: I have heard that a man calling himself the Rev. Charles Clark, and claiming to be a son of ex-Gov. Clark of Texas, and son-in-law of Gen. Sam. Houston, lately made certain statements concerning the alleged death of his father-in-law, at a public meeting held in Boston. Now this reverend gentleman is certainly an impostor of the blackest dye, as Gov. Clark's eldest child is but a boy 12 years of age, and my eldest sister is but a little girl at school. I left home last March, and my father, Gen. Houston, was then in better health than he had been for years.

The Cincinnati Gazette's Washington correspondent says President Lincoln is "disgusted" with Gov. Wickliffe, on account of his speech at Indianapolis. We presume Gov. Wickliffe will feel very bad about it. The people of the whole country are fast becoming "disgusted" with Mr. Lincoln. He'll "see it" before a great while.—Logan (O.) Gazette.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.—The Constitution and Laws must be strictly enforced.—Lincoln. Any person claiming a strict construction of the Constitution, is an aider and abettor of rebellion.—Ben. Wade.

DIED.
Died on the 6th inst, at the residence of Wm. Dobyns, Clarksville, Indiana, B. C. LARUE, of Maysville, Ky., in the 53d year of his age. In this dispensation of Providence, this community has lost a valued and highly esteemed citizen, his family an affectionate husband and kind father, and the Christian Church a devoted, consistent and efficient member and officer. He was faithful in his attendance on the ministrations of the word and ordinances of God's house, and took a deep interest in the advancement of the cause of his blessed Master, and was ever ready with his counsel, his influence and his purse to build up Zion. Having finished his work in the militant church here on earth, of which he was an exemplary member for more than thirteen years, he has gone, as we believe and hope, to find his place in the church triumphant above.
"Life's duty done as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies."
R. MEES.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.
THURSDAY, Aug. 21, 1862.
Sugar New Orleans, 12 to 13 1/2c.
Molasses.—New Orleans, Bbls. 55c; Half Bbls. 35c.
Coffee 24 to 25 with upward tendency.
Wheat.—White selling at 80 1/2c. Red 75c.
Flour.—Selling at from \$4 to \$4 50.
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 25 1/2c.
Corn Sugar, 14 1/4c.
Grua " 14c.
Loaf " 14c.
Bacon 4c. for clear sides—no demand for Hams or Shoulders.
Tobacco.—Selling at 40c to 45c lbs.
Mackerel.—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Half Bbls. 5, 50c; Quarters 25c.
Nails.—40 cents 7 bushel.
Iron.—Bar Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2; Horse Shoe 25 1/2c.
Nails.—\$1 75 for 10d.
Rice.—40c 1/2 lb.
Feathers.—32 cents lbs.

When you arrive at Cincinnati.

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

PIANO AND VOCAL

MUSIC LESSONS.

I AM now organizing a class in PIANO AND VOCAL MUSIC, term commencing SEPTEMBER 1st, 1862. All scholars will be enabled to teach themselves, according to the method to be used in my class. Strict attention will be paid particularly to the rudiments of Piano Music, as well as correct and fine performance of the latter. This class will be examined in both branches before the parents and guardians, so as to give entire satisfaction in regard to their progress.
"I have a good foundation once and you will be ready to build." For capacity as a teacher, I respectfully refer all persons (wishing to take lessons) to Mr. R. MEES.

To Mr. R. ALBERT, Professor of Music.
N. B.—Very little extra music will be required by scholars, and if at all, will be furnished at the lowest rates to the students. Those wishing to take lessons please inform Mr. R. Albert or myself as soon as possible. No higher price charged than usual rates of other teachers.
R. MEES.

NEW SCHOOL!

ON MONDAY AUGUST, 25, MISS SARAH MCMAHON, will open a School in the building (formerly occupied for that purpose by the Rev. F. B. Nash), next door to Mr. M. A. Hutchins' dwelling on Third Street. She invites parents to send their children, as they will receive a thorough English, or Classical Education. The children of Catholic parents will have particular attention paid to their religious instruction. She will also give instructions on the Piano. The terms will be very moderate.—She can be seen at M. A. Hutchins'. Some very fine pianos will be given to the most deserving pupils every month.

PUBLIC SALE OF BOOTHS AND STABLE PRIVILEGES.

The Booths of the North Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be rented to the highest bidder on Saturday next, August 21.
H. H. COX, Secretary.

E. C. PHISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

MAYSVILLE Literary Institute!

THE next Session of the Male Department of this Institute, will commence the 1st Monday in September. It is designed during the coming year to make the course of instruction thorough and systematic. Competent teachers will be procured as the interest of the School demand. This school having been chartered with collegiate privileges, young men who desire it and are sufficiently advanced, can pursue the regular studies of the College course, and receive the degree of A. B. at its completion. Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal. For further particulars inquire of
M. H. SMITH, Principal.

PUBLIC SALE!

I WILL offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, my FARM OF 230 ACRES more or less lying on the Lexington Turnpike road 2 1/2 miles from Maysville.

Also, TWO YOUNG NEGRO MEN, valuable and good hands; 1 negro woman, thirteen years of age with two likely children; 20 Breeds and colts; 2 Jacks one two, and the other four year old; 1 Large Jennet; 1 Extra Jack Colt; 15 head of mules; 12 head of Cattle comprising 10 Milch Cows and Two Yoke of Oxen; 15 head of Hogs; 19 head of Sheep; 80 Acres of Corn in the field; 8 Wagons; 1 Buggy, together with my Household and Kitchen Furniture. The said Farm is conveniently improved, with comfortable Frame House and good Kitchen. Negro Cabin and all the necessary out buildings. Also, with two good tenant dwellings upon it—two good Barns &c.; also a good Orchard, with a variety of best grafted fruit.
The Farm can be divided to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
JAMES McRELL.
A. M. PEED, Auctioneer.
August 14, 1862—td

JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.

We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

Sensation Store!

DRY GOODS!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

For Cash!!!

M. R. BURGESS & SON BUY THEIR

Stock of the New York Importers

FOR CASH,

AND RECEIVE NEW GOODS

EVERY WEEK!

Their Customers may rely on finding at all

times a complete assortment of the most fashion-

able goods at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Maysville, Ky., June 19th, 1862.

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE

in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-

over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in cash

for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries,

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco,

Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assort-

ment of all articles in the Grocery line, all

warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have

been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be

sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small

profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business

attended to with promptness.

All persons desiring of getting the worth of

their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,

of best quality, in store and for sale low by

June 19 BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups,

in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for

sale low by BEN PHISTER,

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale

by BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use,

for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best

quality, in store and for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at low-

est rates, by BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels,

1/2 barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best

brands, for sale at lowest rates by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best import-

ed, in store and for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES.—Star & Summer Mould Candles,

of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low

June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides

at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I

am constantly in the market and paying

highest prices. BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market street.

ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

BARGAINS!!!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

MULLINS & HUNT

BEG TO INFORM THEIR NUMER-

ous friends and old customers in Mason

and adjoining counties, that their new establish-

ment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they

have recently removed, is complete in every de-

partment, and never on any former occasion

have they been in such a position to present in-

ducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, ele-

gance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably

enlarged in every branch, since their removal.

Their Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS, (some manufactured

expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is

unexcelled; and in the Carpet and House Fur-

nishing department, the goods need but to be seen

to command appreciation.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every

article adapted to a Ladies wardrobe, deserves

particular attention, embracing so many beau-

tiful and recherche materials.

Economy is the order of the day, and to those

who study it, we respectfully extend an invita-

tion to call and examine our stock at the Cheap

Dry Goods Store,

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET.

MULLINS & HUNT.

Maysville, Ky. June 19, 1862.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR

- - - - -

Fancy Grocery Store!

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gins,

AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SAR-

DINES, NUTS, PRESERVES.

AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OLD BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA

WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQ-

UORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET

August 7

In addition to my already large assortment

of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately re-

ceived and purchased for cash and can sell as low

as any house in the West.

20 Half Pipes Jales Rabin Brandy,

25 Quarter cases do do do,

5 1/2 Pipes United Proprietors Brandy,

25 1/2 A do do do,

25 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

5 1/2 A do do do,

From the Logan Gazette.
Much Sickness, from "Exposure to a Draft."
Of the "Danger of Exposure to a Draft," we often read. That it generates disorders which are very bad indeed! But the "Danger from Exposure to a Draft" is not so great. As, I judge from indications, it has grown to be of late.
Of our "loyal citizens," I think I cannot tell of more than half a dozen who are feeling very well.
And so various are the phases of the illness from one to another, that I wonder if Dame Nature is still steadfast to her laws.
One is bald, and one is blind, and a third is deaf as any post.
A fourth gone in consumption, and can hardly walk at most.
A fifth is dying daily from a weakness of the spine.
And a sixth is fading slowly in a gentle decline.
There is Jenkins, stalwart-looking, standing six feet in his shoes.
And his cheeks so plump look ruddy as the sun-set's golden hue.
But, alas! the fond delusion 'tis a hectic flush we see.
'Tis a pulmonary Jenkins, who, ere long will cease to be.
There is Miggins with an abdomen protrusive and red.
One would think his constitution as it is "diseased" had shone.
But the Dropsy, that deceitful and insidious complaint.
Has begotten his distention—"you may ask him if it be!"
If Jeff Davis were a man of any gamption he would keep his ammunition when he shoots a dying foe.
Just let him halt in Dixie till a few more months are sped.
And I'm sure our "loyal citizens" will nearly all be dead!

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
Vallandigham's Speech at Dayton, Ohio.
The Dayton Journal gives the following report of Vallandigham's speech in that city on Saturday evening:
I speak not as a seceder, but by way of antithesis, that you hereafter depend upon your adherence to the laws and Constitution.
Why, sir, men of position in this town, are proclaiming and justifying the right of disregarding the Constitution, for allowing an object which cannot be obtained without departing from it. Have they read history? [The speaker here referred to the Greece, Rome, and the French Revolution, for historic parallels—reading at length from Allison's history of the terrible horrors of the latter—tracing all of them to a disregard of fundamental law, he stated that these excesses came along step by step—till the atrocities of Danton and Robespierre were reached, and added: "What has been may be?"
It was the history of the past that in times of great public danger, the provisions of law would not be respected. It was that which made France go into such great excesses.—They began with the lawyers of France.—They taught the multitude that constitutions did not stand in their way; that men might be put to death without process of law. In such cases, power falls into the hands of the worst of men.
Let the day of reckoning come, and these men will perish as they have done in all ages. Robespierre perished in atonement for his crimes, &c. Be the memories of the past, by the histories of the tyrannies of Greece and Rome, and the terrors of the French Revolution, I call on all men to demand of the Administration that they obey the Constitution.—If any man is a traitor, guilty of any act of treason, not for opinion's sake, not for political differences—let him be proceeded against according to law, and if guilty let him perish on a gallows as high as Haman. It is because I would avoid these horrors, that I call on the President to keep the exercise of the military law, where the Constitution keeps it.—In the army and navy; and that no man, not in the army and navy, shall be arrested without due process of law.
The conviction I entertain as a patriot, and for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, I will never give up—neither in life nor death, neither principles nor power, neither things present or to come, nor the knife of the assassin, will move me from it. [Loud cheers.]
He thinks it can be restored by arms yet. I do not. Those who agree with him should fight with him. It is an impelling necessity, manifest destiny, that we be one people. It is in the hands of God, only to be accomplished by the honesty of the people.
Now, fellow-citizens, I have somewhat to say about the attempt to suppress the rebellion. I always have been in favor of suppressing the rebellion. Perhaps my mode has not been that of other men, for I have a right to judge what mode should be tried.—I am for suppressing all rebellions; but rebellions. There are two; the secessionist rebellion South, and the Abolitionist rebellion North and West. I am for suppressing both. As for the armed rebellion of the secessionists of the South, I commit that to the army of the United States, four-fifths good Democrats to the abused, outraged Major-General, George B. McClellan. If he is not able to accomplish it, it is because it is not in the nature of things to be accomplished in that way. If he had been allowed to do as he wished, it would have been accomplished by this time. If it was possible to suppress it by armed force, the plan proposed by him was the only one which could have succeeded. [The speaker then went on rehearsing the slangs of those who desire to strike the President by criticisms of the policy of the war.] It implied the restoration of the Union as it was. That's the trouble. All our victories were the result of his plan—all our reverses followed his suppression.—From that hour to this there has been no victory.

There are two rebellions against it. That of the rebels of the South, I commit to the army. The other is that of the Abolitionists of the North. Every man must choose which he will act against. I have never thrown one man's weight against the enlistment of troops. I have my opinion about the suppression of the rebellion, and will cling to it. Other men control the powers of the nation, who think the right way to restore the nation is by the force of arms.
Now, I have laid down this principle for myself, and have not voted for an army bill or navy bill, or appropriation bill, for this war, and have not voted against any such bill, since the 4th of July, 1861. I appeal to the Globe for a record of my votes. Now, if any man thinks the Union can be restored by war, and feels like it, I tell him it is his duty to enlist. Every man should follow out the dictates of his own conscience, and if he thinks he ought to fight the Abolition rebellion, he should do it.
Let me ask you a few questions. Occupy

ing the position of a Representative, and exempt by law from service, I think my duty is to stay at home and fight the Abolition rebels at the North, for both rebellions should be put down. I leave it to the army, and the Generals at the head of the army, to attend to the rebels at the South; but I propose in the exercise of my constitutional rights, which cannot and shall not be taken from me, to put down this rebellion; and if any man thinks he should stay at home to put down Abolition rebels, he ought to do it.
Now, I said the Democratic party saved this country. I am a party man—I am proud to be such—I believe it my duty to be such. It is the only party which wisely and constitutionally administered the Government. I have nothing to say against the old parties.

He asserted that when the first blow was struck the great mass of the people of the seceded States were opposed to secession, but that the Abolition measures which had passed Congress had united them as a man. The war had been subverted from the intent of the Crittenden resolution. It was this, and the proclamation of the infamous Butler, which inspired the army at Richmond—and made them heroes—not excessive numbers. He had voted against the first part of the Crittenden resolution, because it did not include the secessionists of the North; and for the other part, as to the object of the war.

Confiscation bill, and what is the result? It united every man, woman, and child in the South under the Confederate banner.—They said if that prescription was the spirit of the Federal Government, let us die on the battle-field. The spirit of abolition filled the Richmond army with the spirit of demons.

Who is an Abolitionist? Whoever is in favor of the emancipation policy—of the President's scheme. Whoever would reduce the States to the condition of Territories to abolish slavery. Whoever would pervert this war to one against slavery is an Abolitionist. He who is not in favor of these schemes is loyal. The Abolitionists are responsible for the loss of life in this war.

The confiscation measures, had put in peril the property of the people of the South, set free 3,000,000 slaves, who would come here to compete with white labor, and brought 600,000 men into the field for the cost of us. The Abolition rebels have cost us 250,000 men, whose bleaching bones on Southern soil, call for vengeance. It is responsible for the present state of things.
If you declare that the Union shall be restored, and the armies of the South be broken down, unite with me at the ballot-box in putting down this Abolition rebellion at the North. Those who feel it is your duty to fight enlist, go yourself; don't buy substitutes. You who don't choose to fight should unite against the Abolition rebels at the North. I have only to repeat, that in spite of what you have heard, of what has been said, of unfounded and damnable lies, whoever adopts this course from the dictates of reason, is for the Union.

The hour of trial, of vindication will soon come. In six months, in six weeks, it may be—the question will be between an ordered separation and a Union by compromise. Which will you choose? It will come. Men must choose between the Union our fathers made and eternal disunion. I believe the Administration will declare for separation. Then I shall be found in favor of the Union and against secession. The choice must be made and made soon. It cannot be postponed.

We have an enormous debt—accumulating at the rate of \$3,000,000 per day. How long can we endure that? We shall lose soon three-fourths of our army—250,000 already having been lost in some way. Yet you were told that it would end in twenty days. You must soon decide between Union and separation. I am for the Union of our fathers, and will stand by it—and I ask you to stand by it. It is the palladium of our liberties. We are in the midst of calamities. Our best paper money is 20 cents less than gold. We have a heavy tax upon us reaching everything—which cannot be repudiated. A tariff also, which increases the duty from 44 to 130 per cent. Men cannot stand this but a short time. There is not one single thing which is not taxed, except the bright sun of heaven, the air we breathe, etc. These are terrible facts.—Something must be done. The voices of the people must be aroused.

If the President wants success, he must come back to the Constitution—he must abide by and execute all the law. Say to Congress, "Repeal your Abolition legislation stay your hands. When this is done, in spite of the loss of life, destruction of property, etc.; in spite of all, the Constitution will be maintained and restored to power, and the Union of our fathers will be maintained, and the old flag wave over land and sea."

A traveller called at nightfall at a farmer's house; the owner being from home, and the mother and daughter being alone, they refused to lodge the stranger.
"How far, then," said he, "to a house where a preacher can get lodgings?"
"O, if you are a preacher," said the lady, "you can stay here!"
Accordingly he dismounted. He deposited his saddle-bags, and led his horse to the stable. Meanwhile the mother and daughter were debating the point as to what kind of a preacher he was.
"He cannot be a Presbyterian," said the one, "for he is not well dressed enough."
"He is not a Methodist," said the other, "for his coat is not exactly the right cut for a Methodist."
"If I could find his hymn book," said the daughter, "I could tell what sort of a preacher he is."

And with that she thrust her hands into the saddlebags, and pulling out a flask of liquor, she exclaimed, "Laf' mother, he's a Hard-Shell Baptist!"

"Dey may rail against women as much as dey like, dey can't set me up against dem. I hab always in my life found dem to be first in lub, first in a quarrel, first in de dust, first in de ice-cream saloon, and de first, best and de last in de sick room. Let us be born as young, as ugly and as helpless as we please, and a woman's arm open to receive us. She am de one who gins us our first dose of castor oil, and puts close 'pon our helplessly naked limbs, and cubbers up our feet and toes in flannel petticoats; and it am she, as we grow up, fills our dinner-basket wid doughnuts and apples, as we start to school, and licks us when we tears our trousers."

One thousand tons of wheat are daily transported from Central Kentucky over the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

Baltimore and Ohio

RAILROAD.

GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

Terminates at Washington and Baltimore on the East, and Wheeling, Benwood and Parkersburg on the West, at which places it unites with the railroads, steamers, &c., for and from all points in the West, South-West and North-West.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS leave Wheeling daily (Sunday excepted).
TWO THROUGH TRAINS leave Parkersburg daily (Sunday excepted).
Direct connections are made by these lines FOR ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.
This is the only route to Washington City.—Passengers by this route can visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston at the cost of a ticket to Boston alone by other lines.
Through tickets to the Eastern cities can be procured via Washington City at an additional charge of two dollars.
Time as quick and fare as low as by any other route.
SLEEPING CARS ATTACHED TO ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
Inquire for tickets via BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD for any of the principal railroad office in the West.
J. H. SULLIVAN, General Western Agent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet.

THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER.

This fine Steamer was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

MAGNOLIA.

J. H. PRATHER, Com. O. F. SHAW, Clerk.

Leaves Port of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI WEEKLY PACKET.

THE SLENDID STEAMER

Boston.

Captain Wm. McLean, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, A. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

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24 Candles to box 12c " 6c

Star Candles 13c " 6c

" 6c to 7c

" 6c to 7c

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